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It must be that the miners in Michigan who made a demonstration under the rec Bag of anarchism are not Americans.

Already an advance in the price of coal is announced in some quarters; consequently the small purchasers will be the first to

It may be necessary to put all the railroads of the country under federal receivers to protect them against bands of train stealers.

On May 1, which is Tuesday, the cities o Indiana, except Indianapolis and Evans ville, will elect officers. On Monday, May 7. the town organizations will elect officers.

If Captain Ensley was able to discharge the duties of pension agent as promptly and efficiently as they could be discharged with the present force, why should Martin Van Buren Spencer's appeal for more clerks be

Reports from different parts of Indiana are to the effect that there is not one fourth as much wheat in the hands of farmers as a year ago, but the prospects for a large crop this year throughout the State are excellent

Paris recently offered \$40,000,000 of it bonds, redeemable in gold at 21/2 per cent interest, and the offerings were \$100 for every dollar wanted. And yet there are those who insist that the world's stock of money is short by one-half.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has created a commission on the unemployed and the Republican Governor has appointed Professor Dewey, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and two men promfnent in labor organizations as the members of the commission.

This country has more people now than there is employment for, and yet the steamship companies have reduced steerage fares one-third to induce more to come. Congress should stop the landing of immigrants who have not a supply of money sufficient to support them a year.

"Now that the President has declared managers in the Senate should not hesitate to drop it," is the remark of the New York Herald. That is, forty-six Democrats in the Senate are there only to record the decrees of Grover Cleveland.

The Washington estimate which makes the total number of tramps now making for that city 6,900 puts "General" Frey's 700. As both of these estimates are about sume that the others are greatly exaggerated.

The workingmen of Washington are not giving any encouragement to the Coxey Citizen Redstone, who has been managing the Washington end of the business, assured Coxey that he would be orted in Washington by 15,000 Up to yesterday he had not been able to muster fifty.

Nine years in his grave, a grateful country was never more mindful of the great-Ulysses S. Grant than on Friday; yet many of those who yelped at his heels in 1872, now physically alive, are as much forgotten as if they had been dead a cen-Such is the penalty of such meanness as that which pursued General Grant.

Mr. Pullman, who makes the sleeping cars, is reported as declaring that he was happier when he had scarcely a dollar than The Journal would not advise the gentleman to get rid of it all as the old happiness, as it might not come to him, but he could distribute much of his income by reducing his charge for sleeping-car accommodations one-half.

As an illustration of the stupid malignity of the British press against the American policy a statement of the London News, to the effect that "the industrial armies now converging on Washington are the last desperate device of the protectionists," takes high rank. As a matter of fact, Republican papers and Republican Senators were the first to see the danger of the movement and

to give warning. "Colonel" Aubrey, who is trying to raise Washington, says if troops are called out to prevent the Coxeyites from stealing railor committing other lawless acts they must gather around the American flag and tell the soldiers to fire and "There's no soldiers dare to fire on the American flag in time of peace." This self-constituted leaders have of private

is the symbol of law and order, and is only sacred when it represents the authority of the government. It cannot protect a lawbreaker. A soldier who, ordered by his commanding officer to fire on a body lawbreakers, should refuse to do cause they carried the American flag would

be guilty of mutiny and deserve to be shot AT WAR WITH LAW AND ORDER. The replies of Emile Henri, Anarchist and assassin, now on trial in Paris, to th questions of the judge, published in yesterday's issue, should set the friends of law and order to thinking. It may be said that he is a crank, an Anarchist and monster; but what has made him an Anarchist and a monster? That preaching of socialism and anarchism which has been going on for scores of years in France and in other parts of Europe. Both heresies grew out of the opposition to kings and nobility and to privileged classes generally. In later years it has been directed against all who hold property. They were not title-bearers or the very rich whom Henri attempted to kill and maim with his bomb, but the bourgeois or middle class, composed of people whose traffic, skill, labor and frugality afford them a comfortable living -in fact, the mass of the people. He desired to kill the bourgeois because all the bourgeois, in his estimation, are oppressors They were oppressors because they were in favor of that law and order which pro tects them in their occupations and their small properties, and are the element which gives stability to the republic.

What has made Henri an Anarchist and

monster? A lawless youth and early manhood, listening to the impossible the ories of the Socialist aimed at wealth, and the violent appeals of Anarchists until became the blood-thirsty monster he con fesses himself. Nor is he an exception. There are thousands of such men. All organized lawlessness in this country is result of the proclaiming of the same pe nicious theories and the denunciation men who have wealth by reckless demagogues or crack-brained declaimers who will not labor. Monster Henri is the legitimate outcome of the victous and visionary men who have proclaimed herestes based upon the overthrow of capitalists and those who seek to acquire property by trade and industry. In this country the teaching Bellamyism, national socialism and the assaults made by demagogues upon railroad corporations and capital generally have already led organized mobs to seize railroad transportation and to go about cities demanding sustenance. Such men defy the laws and ignore the rights of property. These men and all who sustain them are in the primary grade of that course of lawlessness and evil which has reached its climax in the bomb-throwing assassin. These Coxevites would not throw bombs now, but some of them have resisted and even killed federal officials, which is, in degree, the same spirit as that which inspired Henri.

The men who are largely responsible for this sort of thing will disclaim all sympathy with the evil which Coxeyism has shown itself to be. Probably they do not mean it. The Bellamyite will disclaim any sympathy with Coxeyism, but he has practically asserted that individual accumulation of property is at war with the highest welfare of the race. Demagogues who rise to head the committees in Congress which shape the financial legislation of the country in declaiming against manufacturers as "robber barons" whom they would hang, are largely responsible for the demonstration which the country now beholds, however decidedly they may condemn it. The glib talkers who now rant to throngs from street corners learned their lessons of the men who, for political effect, go up and down the country denouncing capital, banks, railroads, and, generally, thrift and enterprise. More or less remotely, all those reformers, whether college professors or Herr Mosts, who try to make it appear, against facts and experience, that the condition of the wage classes in all employnow than years ago, and is passing from bad to worse, are the inciters of a disconbomb-throwing Henris, stimulates the folly

and the lawlessness of Coxeyism. In prosperous seasons and under a national policy which stimulated industry and prosperity, demagogues who might be named, could incite one element against another and make class appeals with impunity, but it cannot be done now. .. hat they inculcated then was sown as tares to spring up in Coxeylsm in such times as these. For them or others to continue to assail property and those who have accumulated anything of value is an offense against social order, and should be punished as a crime. Between such offenses as train stealing with the resistance of constituted authority but a single track with a rapidly descending grade. They may be wide apart, but if the first is not stopped by timely intervention the latter will be reached by some who start with the generals and colonels of

THE COMING MUSIC FESTIVAL.

the Coxey army.

The Indianapolis May music festival to which the public looks forward with agreeable anticipation and recalls pleasant thoughts. That it has become an established institution whose discontinuance would be widely regretted has been made plain by past success. Encouraged by this evidence of popular appreciation the managers went about the preparations for this year's festival with the feeling that their efforts to provide the finest quality of entertainment would not be wasted. While the music given at these concerts has always been of a high order, the increasing number of cultivated musicians and the gradual improvement of the popular taste in such matters has made the public more exacting each year, and only the highest talent can now be counted on to afford

cially fortunate. He is ductor and teacher of established reputation, but he has the happy faculty of inspiring pupils and all persons associated with him with a measure of his own enthusiasm. Although he has been a resident of this city but a short time, his influence is already strongly felt in musical circles. The chorus under his training has arrived at a degree of excellence seldom attained by such bodies until after much longer practice. The Boston Festival Orchestra, under the direction of Professor Mollenhauer, has not been known here before, but its reputation as one of the attractive features of the New England musical gatherings has preceded it and has led to high expectations on the part of music lovers, Of the soloists too much cannot be said praise. Many of them are of worldwide fame; all are artists in their respective lines; some are old-time favorites, while others are known only by the celebrity which their gifts have won for them Among these special favorites always sure of a warm welcome is Miss Juch. The opportunity to hear this great singer will not soon occur again, as she is on the eve of going abroad for a long stay. Madame Clara Poole King is equally well known and liked here. The coming of Miss Eames is looked forward to as a great event. Her triumphant' career in grand opera in Europe, and more recently in this country, gives her rank with most famous singers of all time. Of the other artists there not room to speak here, but it is enough to say that they will help to make the festival a success. The programme is of character well suited to the talents and powers of the musicians engaged. It promises a season of pleasure for those who love music not likely to be repeated many times in a life. The public is to be congratulated on its opportunity and the directors of the festival on what cannot fail to be a happy and satisfactory outcome of

THE KENTUCKY WAY.

They have queer ways of doing things in Kentucky. Many of their social customs seem to hark back to the days of Danie Boone and to have a distinct flavor of th dark and bloody ground. Even a doctors' quarrel in Kentucky is conducted and set tled by methods peculiarly their own. The code of medical ethics which prevails there has characteristics that are distinctly Kentuckian. A case in point occurred recently in McLean county. In Kentucky the law provides for the appointment of a county physician, with power to issue licenses t other physicians. Presumably the object of the law was to secure competency in those seeking a license, but it places large dis cretionary power in the hands of the county physician and is liable to abuse. Thus, ir McLean, the county physician and two or three other old school practitioners pu their heads together to establish a monopoly in the practice by refusing licenses to any one who threatened to interfere with their preserve. The plan worked well for some time, but the monopolist pushed things a little too far by peremptorily refusing a license to a young physician who wa known to be well equipped and who was very popular, especially among the class of people who own guns. When the county physician refused him a license the young physician did not demand a civil-service examination, nor appeal to the State Medical Board, nor carry his case into the news papers. He simply rode back to the village where he lived, called the mountaineers to gether and told them what had happened He said he would like to live among them and prescribe for them, but as the county physician had refused him a license h would have to leave. Whether he foresay the turn things would take or not, he could not have shaped events better than they shaped themselves. The next day 250 men, armed with Winchester rifles, rode to the county seat. They went to expound the law to the county physician. He and the other two doctors, who had advised him in the matter of the license, had a warning o what was coming and locked themselves in the courthouse. When the company reached the county town their first impulse was tear down the county physician's office and burn the courthouse, but on second thought they concluded to give him chance. So they rode to the courthouse, formed in front of the building and fired volley from their Winchesters. They did not attack the courthouse and made no de mand on the frightened doctors within the building to surrender. After a little more desultory firing they sent word to the coun ty physician that Dr. So-and-so, of Glenville, wanted a license, and then they took drink all round and rode home. The next day the popular young doctor received license. The incident shows how easily professional controversy may be settled by the Kentucky methods. The volley which the mountaineers fired in front of the court house set the county physician thinking and enabled him to see his way clear to different construction of the law from that which he had been acting upon. But fo this McLean county might have become the seat of a medical quarrel that would have

raged for years. A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

The convention of literary clubs to meet here this week is a gathering significant of the changing intellectual and social conditions. No town or village in Indiana-and the same is true of less progressive Eastern States-can now consider itself up to da or in the path of progress unless it has erary" as used in this connection is co siderably overworked. It is diverted al most entirely from the definition which once suggested as the first thought-namely, a "literary man;" that is, a producer of literature; or, a "literary club, an organization of persons producing literature." For the most part these clubs are made that sense. The members do not write original matter; they do not produce literature; they read and rewrite the works already written. The clubs are really classes for the study of literature, but in the sense that to be literary is to be voted to books, the application of the term to their undertakings is legitimate, and only those who are, perhaps, overly crit-

conductor of the chorus they were espe- | the organizations are wholly to be commended. They have opened a new world to women, who chiefly compose their membership. What has been learned from books has been but one, and, perhaps, not the most important, result of the societies. The women were not ignorant before; frequently they were well read and scholarly when they entered the clubs. There is a stimulus, even to such persons, in pursuing their studies in company with others, and they gain intellectual benefit from the contact with other minds not less than those of smaller acquirements who need guidance into the mazes of books. But it was the learning to act in harmony with others, the learning to think independently, the acquaintance with new phases of each other's character, the discussion of questions outside of their own and their neighbors' domestic affairs that widened their horizon and showed them their opportunities. Little social barriers, sometimes so strong and apparently insurmountable have disappeared forever in a most remarkable way since women have been brought together in this modern and unconventional manner. They learn to know each other and to find good where prejudice had led them not to expect it. As they become better acquainted with each other and with themselves, and through this doorway with the world outside, their minds broaden, their characters develop until, in the end, the member of a literary club is an outgrowth not less of her nev environment than of the literature she may have absorbed. When the clubs of the State meet, as in convention this week, the representatives of the various organizations have opportunity to compare methods and to discuss the various topics of an intellectual sort that may be in the order of the programme, but what they will most profit by and enjoy, doubtless, will be the glimpses they will have into the lives and modes of thought of other women. They will experience a measure of that contact ways been thought so needful for men and is being found not less essential to the healthful development of women. What will be the final result need not be considered. A race of intelligent, self-reliant, broad-minded women can offer nothing but a prospect of good to coming generations The woman of the future will be a very different sort of being from her timid, dependent, uninformed great grandmother, and this club movement is one feature of the transforming process. In contemplating the changes that have taken place within their own recollection the progressive men and women of to-day must regret that they cannot have the pleasure

> of living to make the acquaintance of this admirable woman of the future. Bishop J. M. Thoburn, who superintends the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India, and who has been in that country most of the time for thirty-five years, arrived at New York a few days ago or business connected with his work. His report of success in the mission field is somewhat of a surprise. He says that the Methodist Church has been receiving an average of fifty converts a day for the last three years, and that the total number of all ages now under the care of the mission is 72,000, or, to quote the Bishop's words: "There were 72,000 when I left Bombay thirty days ago, but there are no doubt 73,500 now." This is very different from reports made by some travelers and government officials in India, as also from statements made by some of the Oriental visitors to the World's Congress of Religions. The subject is one of so great interest and importance that it would seem to be worth while for the churches which are doing mission work in India to adopt measures to obtain trustworthy evidence as to the

> The person who telegraphed to the Chicago Dispatch from this city that the 'generous ladies of Indianapolis are caring for every want" of Frey's men, and that Frey "scored a great triumph when he arranged a conference between himself and the Indianapolis ministers," is one of the mendacious wretches who is giving vitality to Coxeyism. There is not a sensible and intelligent person in Indianapolis who does not deplore the presence of the so-called "industrials." How to get rid of them was the general theme discussed yesterday when men met. Whatever is given them is to keep them from starving, and not from sympathy with their folly. As to the conference with the clergy, if there was one Frey was the only person present. It time that newspapers which have any care for the public welfare should go out of this business of exalting Coxeyism.

Of the honors paid to the memory of General Grant on his recent birthday anniversary, none were more appropriate than those in Galena, where he lived for many years and where he enlisted for the war. It was essentially a popular celebration, The public schools closed, business was suspended, private houses were decorated and portraits of Grant appeared everywhere. In the afternoon the largest hall in the city was filled with an audience which listened to an eloquent oration on the life, character and services of the great captain. It was such a celebration as Grant himself might have chosen-devoid of pomp or parade, and full of sin-

One of the projects of the Confederate Association was to pension the widow Jefferson Davis at the rate of \$500 a year. At the reunion in Birmingham the past week a committee recommended that the matter be dropped, as Mrs. Davis had selected New York for her residence, thereby losing her identity with the Southern the recommendation was adopted. This action has provoked much

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. No Chance to Forget.

Mr. Proze-I never shall forget the time was in Chicago at the-Irreverent Daughter-I don't see how you can forget it, papa, when you tell us about

it every day.

Plain Enough. "How is it," asked the chronic kicker, "that you never send any of these gamblers to the workhouse instead of merely letting them off with a fine?"

"Will you please tell me," said the dis-

house is going to win any money to pay his next fine?" Can This Be True! Wabble-What do you suppose is the idea of the commonwealers in having a young

woman to head their processions? Wibble-They want to show that they are miss-guided, don't you see? A Mystery Solved.

Mr. Hungry Higgins had finished eating his "handout" and was perusing the paper it had been wrapped in "By gee," he said, "this accounts fer it." "Accounts fer what?" asked Mr. Weary

Watkins. "W'y, they is a doctor says in this paper that after a man has had the grip he never gits plum over it. It leaves him kinder tired, an' in need of stimulants all the time, the doctor says. I bet I had it myself when was a little baby."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Daniel Curry, who died several days ago in Brooklyn, was the first president of the first professional baseball club in this country-the Knickerbocker, organized in 1812. He was eighty-two years of age.

A senior member of the firm of R. Clark, of Edinburgh, said not long ago that just after Tennyson's death they kept for three weeks twenty-six printing machines turning out the laureate's works. Rosa Bonheur has had the ribbon of the Legion of Honor since 1865. She has now been raised to the rank of officer. Many women have the ribbon; but she is said to be the only one to reach the higher grade. President Eliot says that students who bring a knowledge of advanced mathematics with them to Harvard instead of a knowledge of Greek attain "a higher standard of scholarship" in the university than the classical chaps.

Thomas Carlyle once told a young college graduate in the presence of Gen. J. G. Wilson, "better continue at the plow all your days than depend on the writing of history for a living." He abandoned literature, and is now a successful preacher in Scot-

Verdi's visit to Paris has made public the composer's original views about orchestras and their conductors. He thinks that the leader should take his place behind the musicians, and not, as is the practice in France and here, at the front, just behind the prompter's box.

Boston rabbis are discussing whether or not the ancient custom of men wearing their hats in the synagogues shall be abandoned. Of late years many of the men have removed their head wear on entering church. There is a significance about the custom which appeals to the Oriental heart, but Western reverential spirit does

not regard it with favor. Mrs. Ballington Booth, the wife of Ballington Booth and daughter-in-law of the founder of the Salvation Army, is pretty, has a remarkably strong, sweet disposition, and is a wonderful leader and organizer, doing almost as much as her clever husband, besides helping in the publication of the War Cry and taking charge of her

home and her three young children. Thomas W. Ludlow, who died at Ludlowon-the-Hudson the other day, was a member of the editorial staff of the Century Dictionary from its inception to its completion. He had charge of the subject of archaeology and art. He was deeply interested in the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and had served as its secretary from the time of its foundation.

At the New York Women's Hospital they say that boys weigh from eight to twenty ounces more than the girls at birth. The weight of the average boy baby is seven pounds, while that of the wee sweet sister is only 614 pounds. Boys are more delicate, harder to raise and crosser than the girl babies, who only want regular meals and prompt attention to grow strong, beautiful, lovable and sunny hearted.

Force a toad's mouth open and hold it in that position and he will suffocate. This is because he has no ribs and no way of dilating his chest, therefore must literally swallow the air as though it were food, Forcibly keeping the creature's mouth open causes the air to pass into the stomach instead of the lung. Another oddity is its tongue, which is hung in the mouth just the reverse of the human tongue, being attached at the front of the jaw, the loose

end hanging back and down the throat. The conning tower of the modern ironclad war ship is only a bomb-proof pilot house whence the ship may be steered in time of action, and is not primarily a safe post where there may be kept an outlook upon the enemy. Conning is a very old word for directing the act of steering a ship. It comes from the ancient word "con," to know, "to watch," and the conning tower really comes pretty close to a cunning tower, though there may be a certain touch of the whimsical in the idea.

In the spring a young man's fancy Lightly turns to thoughts of how He can get the suit he's after Without paying for it now. -Detroit Free Press.

LITERARY NOTES.

Thomas Hardy, the novelist, in his forth-

coming work, will deal in an original way with the questions arising between capital Mr. Kipling has come to high honor in that a London suburban street has been renamed after him, and the street, too, whose former name was that of the great

Admiral Nelson. There is a prospect that Macaulay's diary will be published this year. The extracts communicated to the world by Sir George Trevelyan show how full of vivid interest the whole journal must be.

The title of Mrs. Burton Harrison's story, "A Bachelor Girl," has been changed to "A Bachelor Maid," some one else having already used the former. If, as Mr. Spofford says, there is no copyright in a title, why should not Mrs. Harrison keep the first and better name? The story will be begun in the July Century. An early and unpublished sketch by Ten-

nyson figured in an autograph sale last year. It was written in 1823, and the title ran as follows: "Mungo, the American, A tale by Alfred Tennyson, showing how he found a sword, and afterwards how it came to the possession of the right owner, after the space of two years.' Mr. Walter Besant takes note of the un-

pleasant methods of his countrymen in dealing with American poets. "Now and then," he says in "The Author," "one or other of them is kindly and gracefully held up to derision in one or other of our papers; is seldom that journalist or critic takes the trouble to read American verse, and to treat American poets with courtesy.' Professor Petrie's forthcoming book is but the first installment of a history of Egypt in six volumes. The first comes down to the Hyksos times, the second to the twentieth dynasty, the third to the thirtieth dynasty, the fourth comprises the Ptolemaic rule, the fifth the Roman, and the sixth the Mohammedan. This last vol-ume will be the work of Mr. Stanley Lane-

Mrs. Ritchie, in her "Chapters from Some Unwritten Memoirs." tells in Macmillan's Magazine for April of the time when her father, William Makepeace Thackeray, was delivering his lectures in America. She reports that he once wrote home to his little girls asking them "to send him out a couple of new stomachs, so hospitable were his friends over the water, so numerous the dinners and suppers to which he was in-

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

When women vote there will be cret ballot,-Chicago Herald. Commonweals are becoming a common nulsance.-Pittsburg Dispatch United States troops can hold up a train

themselves in a pinch .- Philadelphia Rec-

The order for Coxey's troops to form should be, "Weal into line."-Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. The man with a cool head will never appropriate the worry that belongs to others.-Washington Post.

Did it ever strike you that there were est disgust. no Coxey armies during the Harrison ad-ministration?-Philadelphia Press. It were not best that we should al think alike; it is difference of opinion that makes horse races.-Mark Twain. As to advanced dress for women, spring set the earliest fashion of bloomers in the flowers and trees-Philadelphia Times. or would work, or liked to The fact that Coxey is an enthusiastic

"Did he treat you with studied discour-

tesy?" "I guess so. I never drank any-thing like it before."-Detroit Tribune. Miss Blythe, with her father's \$4,000,000 at last in her pocket, ought to feel all that her name implies.-Philadelphia Inquirer. There are still some Cleveland Democrats, but it is necessary to go to federal offices in order to find them.-Kansas City

It is more than likely that the 20,000 men marching to Washington are leaving home temporarily to avoid house cleaning.

-Atchison Globe. Jacksonville decides that Rubens is an

immoral painter. They draw such strict lines in Florida they probably put breeches on the legs of the compass.—Philadelphia

It is said that fellows who a few short months ago were shouting "Four years more of Grover," would be willing to take four days more and quit.-Louisville Commercial.

MARY ANDERSON'S MEMOIRS.

She Will Tell the Story of Her Life and Why She Left the Stage.

B. H. Ridgely, in Southern Magazine. More than a year ago Mary Anderson began to write her memoirs, and they were about completed when she left Divonne These memoirs, which are to be published in the United States by the Harpers and in Great Britain by Osgood, Mcllvaine & Co., will be a notable contribution to stage history and to the literature of the day They tell the story of Mary Anderson's childhood from her earliest recollections to her debut as an actress, and then go into all the important details of her professional career. She speaks frequently, toward the close, of her rowing distaste for the practice of her a.t, and gives her real and only reason for abandoning The memoirs do not refer to any of the cowardly falsehoods about her alleged unhappy married life or her reported poverty. In a recent note to a friend in Geneva concerning the advisability of referring in the memoirs to this scandal, Mr. De Navarro wrote the following lines, which I am permitted to use here: "I have felt the cruelty of these reports

deeply, not so much on my account-for my cup of happiness is so full of her love hat I can easily drown in it any ordealbut I have resented the attacks on her, a woman, and in her most sensitive points, her domestic life. I have felt them be cause there were those who believed and repeated them, forgetting so easily the lustre she had shed upon her art, her sex and her country.

From the same note I am permitted t quote the following additional passage, which I do in order that the friends of Mary Anderson's girlhood in her old home know something of the reverential light in which she is viewed by her husband, whose character they have heretofore entirely misunderstood

"Her marriage had nothing whatever to do with her final determination to retire from the stage, though she did take advantage of it to leave one year sooner than she would otherwise have done. Careers such as hers are missions, and had I been, or were I now, averse to her return to the stage, I would never give expression to it by word or hint. If her happiness rested in the slightest way upon her readoption of her profession I would most gladly lead her back myself. I am glad, however, that she has left it, for the reason that it would greatly distress me to see her weighed down again by incessant work, worry and responsibility. Above all, I believe in perfect freedom of action, of life, and I would gladly sacrifice any feeling (which was not one of duty) to keep this in every way perfect. She says she will never act again.'

WILL BEAT SOLOMON. A Great Temple to Be Built in a Florida Swamp. San Francisco Chronicle.

Away down on the west coast of Florida two hundred miles southwest of Jacksonville and seventy miles outh of Punta Gorda, a small creek struggles through the dense everglades into the Gulf of Mexico. Somewhere inland, not far from the mouth of the creek, where alligators grow thirty feet long and moccasins are thick, Dr Cyrus Teed, high priest of Koreshan unity is preparing to form a permanent residing place for true believers. On the maps i will some time in the future be known as Estero, for that is the name of the creek but Dr. Teed prefers to call it New Jerusalem, and all of his followers will know

it by that name. About three months ago Teed gained convert in the person of Gustav Damkholer, an elderly German of eccentric habts. As evidence of his faith in the Koreshan society Mr. Damkholer deeded 340 acres of land to the organization, and it is upon this newly acquired territory that Dr. feed proposes to build the New Jerusalem There is nothing small in Dr. Teed's idea of the city. He says the society will purchase enough more land to make a tract covering thirty-six square miles. Right in the center of the tract, through which Estero creek runs east and west, is where Dr. Teed is going to erect a temple of such magnitude as to cast a ghostly pallor over the famous structure erected by Solo mon. This temple will stand on a circular island surrounded by a crystal sea furnished by the muddy waters of Estero creek. The diameter of the island will be 1,650 feet, according to Dr. Teed's plans, and the crystal sea will be inclosed by continuous structure containing schools and other public buildings. Dr. Teed has the New Jerusalem all laid out and the design is a marvelous combi nation of geometrical figures displayed in If it should never be fit for anything else

colored velvets on a big screen which stands in his study at Washington Heights. it would make a nice crazy quilt. Dr. Teed calculates that 8,000,000 Koreshans can be supported on the ground to be occupied by the New Jerusalem. When the city is all finished, with a fleet of trading vessels and proper wharfage, he estimates that this model city will cost \$200,090,000. Where this bagatelle is coming from the Doctor does not care to say. Labor is the only capital recognized by the true Koreshans, and since the ground on which the New Jerusalem is to stand is supposed to be rich in phosphates, Dr. Teed intimates that money will be found in the course of excavation for the building.

NAPOLEON AT LUNCH.

The Great Conqueror Was Not Particular as to His Manners.

Pall Mall Gazette. The great Napoleon was by no means great in little things. In the fine art of dining he was particularly small, although he was such a genius in attracting his foreign visitors by tickling their palate with the most wonderful "creations" of that jewet among chefs, Le Guipiere. It never took the first Napoleon more than ten minutes to swallow his breakfast, and, to the disgust of his artist of the kitchen, he refused to spend more than half an hour

over his dinner. Napoleon generally lunched at a small round table. And this was well, for it was one of his little peculiarities to forget the use of knife and fork, and to plunge his fingers into a dish and regale himself, a la singe, with whatever savory morsel he might get hold of. As for using his dinner napkin, that was altogther out of the question. At dinner the Emperor had the various courses brought in at the same time and often ate of three or four courses at once, in his absent-mindedness taking anything placed before him, so that occasionally he had a piece of jelly or a cream on his plate before he had finished with the entrees. He always ended his meal with

a large cup of coffee. At luncheon or dinner parties at the Tuileries, Napoleon took hardly any notice of his guests. He got up when he had fin-ished and walked into the drawing room. The Empress Josephine, however, took no notice, and made a sign to her guests not to rise. If, however, she was occasionally obliged to follow the Emperor, the rest of the party had to go empty away. This was so well known that one day, when his Majesty rose, after only a few minutes, from the luncheon table, and his guest, Prince Eugene, following him to his room, the following dialogue took place: "You haven't had sufficient time to finish your said the Emperor. "Pardon, your replied the Prince, with a gallant bow, "but I dined before I came. Emperor's favorite dishes were mutton, lentils and a salad made of French beans, and he never drank more than half a bottle of the lightest table wines. But whether he was at the Tuileries or in

camp he never dined off anything but solid gold and silver. A Rosy Outlook.

'Naw, the regular army.'

Detroit Free Press.

"I say, Willie," remarked the tramp to his pard, as they curied up in the friendly haymow for the night; "le's "nlist, "What?" ejaculated the other, sitting bolt upright in his astonishment. Enlist; go into the army.' "What army? Coxey's?"

"What put a crazy streak like that through you?" inquired Willie in the deepspeaker; "I was by the recruitin' office yisterday, and watched um enlistin'; they took um right in after findin' out if they was sound and of the right shape; and asked some questions about who they were and where they come from; but they never asked um a thing about if they could work in' about work at a l. T a !'s l ber le 1 101 h

ain't it?" but Wiffle wash t to be caught

may have designs on Mr. Cleveland's wild | THE MARION COUNTY BAR IN 1857, team.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. Caleb B. Smith.

Caleb B. Smith came back to Indiana

from Cincinnati and opened a law office

the canvass of 1856, when he and Don Platt

a splendid team. Platt was an entertain-

ing and vigorous talker, and it usually

fell to his lot to make the first speech

and prepare the crowd for Smith. Some of

the great stump orators of Ohlo had re-

tired. Corwin was moping, Salmon 1

Chase and other prominent leaders of the

young Republican party in Ohio had de

feated Clay in 1814, which in the eyes of the

old Whigs was the unpardonable sin. I

was hard for them to quit talking about

the "d-d Abolitionists." Corwin, who was

was then practicing law in Cincinnati, had

a poor opinion of Fremont. He spoke of

in Indianapolis in 1858. I first saw him

canvassed Ohio for Fremont.

him as a bug hunter, whose chief claim to renown was the capture of a woolly horse and discovery and capture of a bumble bas on the top of the Rocky mountains. The old Whig chiefs, Clay and Webster, were dead, and the lamentable fiasco of the Scott campaign of 1852 had ended the career of the old party forever. Caleb B. Smith. who had been an active and influential Whig, did not hesitate to espouse the cause of the new party and threw himself into the canvass of 1856 with all his energy. He had a very peculiar lisp, and when he began his speeches there was a general feeling of disappointment and an apprehension of failure. He gradually warmed to his work, however, and when thoroughly under way he was one of the most eloquent and captivating stump orators of the country. The issue of the canvass was sim. ple. The Republican national platform was a strong appeal to the Nation's conscience on the subject of slavery aggression. Not a word or hint was there about the tariff Questions of trade and finance were sent to the rear. Mr. Smith had been in Congress and was perfectly familiar with the history of the anti-slavery struggle, and much as he disliked to part company with his old Whig associates, many of whom, if not pro-slavery men, were hostile to the Abolitionists, he saw that the irrepressible conflict, precipitated by the Kansas and Nebraska legislation of Congress was on and must be fought out to a finish. cast my first vote that year, and shall never forget the enthusiasm aroused by Smith in the two speeches I heard him daliver during the campaign in Ohio. When he was welcomed and recognized as one of the foremost leaders of the Republican party, and was with Henry S. Lane at the head of the Indiana delegation to the Chicago convention in 1860 which nominated Lincoln. That year the Republican party. for the first time, declared in favor of protection, but in the exciting canvass which followed the tariff issue was overshadowed and disappeared. None of the great speakers in the West as much as alluded to it. Corwin, who came out unequivocally for the Republicans that year, spoke on the State fair grounds at Indianapolis, with Frank Blair, of Missouri, and Caleb B. Smith. The fight was made against Douglas's "squatter sovereignty" and the pro-slavery platform of Breckinridge and Lane. Ex-Governor Bebb, who had learned to make one speech when he was elected Governor of Ohio in 1842, came here to take part in the campaign on the invitation of the Republican State central committee. The Wide Awakes turned out with kerosene lamps and oil cloth capes and escorted the distinguished orator to Fuqua's Hall, on West Washington street, near the corner of West street. The hall was crowded when he began, but when he proposed to make a few remarks on the tariff-he pronounced it tay-riff-there was a general stampede and he was left to speak to empty benches. People were not troubling themselves about the money question in any of its phases. They were in a state of moral indignation at the aggressions of the slave power and were bent on having a settlement of that question before giving their attention to any other subject. Smith was on the stump in this and other States during the entire campaign. I was at that time in partnership with A. H. Conner, who was chairman of the Republican State central committee, and know that Mr. Smith's services were so highly valued that there was a general desire on the part of the Republicans of the State that he should have a place in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. Mr. Conner went to Springfield soon after the election and Mr. Lincoln made a promise, which he afterward fulfilled, of appointing Mr. Smith Secretary of the Interior. The vacancy caused by the death of Albert S. White, of Lafayette, who had been appointed United States District Judge to succeed Judge Huntington, was filled by the appointment of Mr. Smith. His health was broken when he went on the bench, and he had served but a short time when he suffered a severe hemorrhage which led to his speedy death. Judge David McDonald was appointed his successor. He told me an anecdote concerning his appointment when he was a Circuit judge in the southappeared as an attorney before him, but he did not suppose that Mr. Lincoln would recognize him when he went to Washington. When ushered into the room of the President Lincoln advanced and seized him eagerly by the hand, called him by name and referred to some incident that had occurred when he tried a case in McDonald's court which Judge McDonald bac forgotten. He told McDonald that he was going to appoint him, but disliked to do it for fear it might be his death warrant because Huntington, White and Smith, his three predecessors, had all died within a period of three or four years, Judge Mc-Donald came home with his commission, but on his way home, somewhere in Ohlo, the car in which he was thrown down an embankment and rolled over into the bed of a small stream. At every bump he said he thought of Lincoin's remark, and when he got home resolved that he would never travel in a railway car again unless it was absolutely W. P. FISHBACK. New Way of Putting Baby to Sleep. New York Independent. When so many women, younger or older whose lives are worn out in the care of other people's children, have to bear the

reproach of secretly administering danger ous drugs to quiet their troublesome charges it is a pleasure to be able to report the case of a nurse in Harlem who was ingenious enough to devise a new way of keeping all comfortable in her department. This nurse of original mind was nightly seen by her fellow servants to hold the baby over the gas jet, turn on the gas and quickly asphyxiate her young and happy client. The fellow-servant, unwilling that so much merit should be unknown to the mistress of them both, who was also the mother of the child, reported the matter where she thought a report would do the most good. And the mother, acting of the hint of the fellow-servant, concealed herself and had the satisfaction of secing her baby put sweetly to sleep over the gas burner. We are sorry to say that this discovery did not give the mother of the child a proper appreciation of the nurse's in telligence. She discharged the nurse with accompaniment of some ungrateful observations. But, not being set for the defense of other bables than her own, the mother did not, so far as we could learn, do anything to prevent the extension by the same nurse of this system of putting bables sleep. Any other lady can see that it would have been disagreeable to report the matter and to appear in a Harlem police court as complainant. Why, one's name might get into the newspapers. Yet is it a fact that the mother of this baby had no responsibility about her neighbors

bables? Did she want that nurse let loose to asphyxiate other children? Unappreciated Liberalism.

Chicago Standard. The new pastor of a country church said to one of his deacons: "I find that Brother Linkum has very lib religious views. "Yes," replied the deacon. "Brother Link-im is more liberal in his views than in his